In the Claims

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listing, of claims in the application.

Claims 1-18 were previously canceled. Please cancel claims 19–37.

Please add new claims 38-55 that correspond to previously presented Claims 19-25 and 28-37.

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38. (New): A method for enhancing the formation of a solid, non-migratory coherent mass at a selected vascular site of a mammal which method comprises:

(a) placing a delivery device having an ejection port at a selected vascular site in a mammal;

(b) delivering through the ejection port of the delivery device a composition capable of embolizing an aneurysm at a vascular site comprising:

a. a biocompatible polymer at a concentration of from about 12 to about 50 weight percent based on the total weight of the composition;

b. a biocompatible contrast agent wherein a sufficient amount of said contrast agent is employed in said composition to effect visualization in vivo; and

c. a biocompatible solvent which solubilizes said biocompatible polymer;

wherein sufficient amounts of said polymer are employed in said composition such that upon delivery to said vascular site a polymer precipitate forms which embolizes said vascular site;

and further wherein the biocompatible polymer has a molecular weight and/or concentration sufficient to impart to the composition a viscosity of at least about 150 cSt at 40 °C.

39. (New): A method for enhancing the formation of a solid, non-migratory coherent mass at a selected vascular site of a mammal which method comprises:

(a) placing a delivery device having an ejection port at a selected vascular site in a mammal;

(b) delivering through the ejection port of the delivery device a composition capable of embolizing an aneurysm at a vascular site comprising:

a) a biocompatible polymer at a concentration of from about 12 to about 50 weight percent;

b) a biocompatible contrast agent at a concentration of from about 10 to about 40 weight percent; and

c) a biocompatible solvent from about 10 to 88 weight percent;

wherein the weight percents of the biocompatible polymer, contrast agent, and biocompatible solvent are based on the total weight of the composition;

and further wherein the biocompatible polymer has a molecular weight and/or concentration sufficient to impart to the composition a viscosity of at least about 150 cSt at 40 °C.

40. (Previously presented): The method according to Claim 38 or Claim 39 wherein, prior to (b) above, a blood flow attenuation device is inserted immediately upstream the ejection port of said catheter.

41. (Previously presented): The method according to Claim 40 wherein, said blood flow attenuation device is an inflatable microballoon which permits both normal and attenuated blood flow depending upon whether the microballoon is deflated or inflated.

42. (Previously presented): The method according to Claim 38 or Claim 39 wherein said composition has a viscosity of at least about 200 cSt at 40 °C.

43. (Previously presented): The method according to Claim 42 wherein said composition has a viscosity of at least about 500 cSt at 40 °C.

44. (Previously presented): The method according to Claim 43 wherein said composition has a viscosity of from about 500 to 5,000 cSt at 40 °C.

45. (Previously presented): The method according to Claim 38 or Claim 39 wherein said composition has a migration distance from the point of injection of less than 25 mm.

46. (Previously presented): The method according to Claim 38 or Claim 39 wherein said biocompatible solvent is selected from the group consisting of ethyl lactate, dimethylsulfoxide, ethanol and acetone.

47. (Previously presented): The method according to Claim 46 wherein said biocompatible solvent is dimethylsulfoxide.

48. (Previously presented): The method according to Claim 38 or Claim 39 wherein said contrast agent is a water insoluble contrast agent.

49. (Previously presented): The method according to Claim 48 wherein said water insoluble contrast agent is selected from the group consisting of tantalum, tantalum oxide, tungsten and barium sulfate.

50. (Previously presented): The method according to Claim 49 wherein said contrast agent is tantalum.

51. (Previously presented): The method according to Claim 38 or Claim 39 wherein said contrast agent is a water soluble contrast agent.

52. (Previously presented): The method according to Claim 38 or Claim 39 wherein said biocompatible polymer is a non-biodegradable, biocompatible polymer.

53. (Previously presented): The method according to Claim 52 wherein said non-biodegradable, biocompatible polymer is selected from the group consisting of cellulose acetates, ethylene vinyl alcohol copolymers, hydrogels, polyacrylonitrile, polyvinylacetate, cellulose acetate

butyrate, nitrocellulose, copolymers of urethane/carbonate, copolymers of styrene/maleic acid, and mixtures thereof.

54. (Previously presented): The method according to Claim 53 wherein said biocompatible polymer is an ethylene and vinyl alcohol copolymer.

55. (Previously presented): The method according to Claim 38 or Claim 39 wherein said biocompatible polymer is a biodegradable, biocompatible polymer.